in the glorious old Athenian. Rev. T. S. King his made a fine application of this historical example in a noble lecture on the character and life

1 GOOD STORY SPOILED IN THE TELLING.

Mr. Webster in his late letter to the New York Union Committee, has the following: Some persons affect to believe that the Union

not, and has not been, in any danger. They is not, and has not been, in any danger. They heat your efforts, made for its preservation, with indifference, and often with derision. It appears a me that the temper of these persons is very much like that of those who, when the fountains of the great deep had been broken up, the win-laws of Heaven opened, and rain had fallen upon the earth forty days and forty nights, until every-thing but the Peak of Mount Ararat was already under water, did not still believe that there would be much of a shower? [Great applause ad roars of laughter, which continued for several

ersion of a very old story-as one highly imembable and lamentably wanting in point. The honorable letter-writer doubtless wished to make his figure as strong as possible, and so overdid the matter. One can but wonder where, during the forty days and forty nights of steady rain, these same indifferent and skeptical persons took refuge-where "on airth" they found dry footing. True, Mr. Webster has very considerately left bare the peak of Ararat, but we believe is the generally received opinion that even that high point was overflowed until after the subsiding of the waters.

The version of this ancient tradition most familiar to us, and which to our mind bears most marks of authenticity, runs somewhat thus:

Neah, the pious patriarch, had a friend and neighbor, who at the first rather favored his little fanatical plan of providing in time for a rainy day; who even gave him the benefit of his valuable sivice in the construction of the ark, contributed some timber, and drove a spike or two with his own strong hand. He moreover endured for awhile the opposition of a contemptuous public opinion, and recognised, or seemed to recognise, the "higher law" of God's command. But after time, when the strife between the Delugians and Anti-Delugians grew really serious, the tradition states that he deserted the unpopular cause, and went over to the majority, expressing a conviction that his friend Noah, a well-meaning old man enough, was carrying a sentiment quite too far; and giving it as his solemn opinion that Messrs. Shem, Ham, and Japheth, were dark, designing men, cloaking dangerous and treasonable projects under philanthrophic pretensions. We may presume that Noah missed and mourn-

el his quondam friend, but he is said to have smiled a curious sort of smile as he saw him growing daily more worldly, portly and prosperous, while he, neglected and despised, kept patienty hammering away at his huge abstraction. Matters went on in this way until the day when

at the head of his family and dumb dependants the patriarchal enthusiast took possession of the ark. If we may credit the tradition, it happened that on the very succeeding night his distinguished countryman was attending a grand dinner given in his honor—and that he then and there made a great speech in which he ig-Nonhed his old friend and his policy, and cracked rich jokes, like bottles of generous Burgundy, against the awkward vessel which had lain so long in the stocks, the great unlaunched. There followed immense applause and roars of laughter, which continued for several minutes, while the knowing ones are said to have winked across the board. and slily trod on each others' toes, to remind of somebody who in the days gone by, helped to by the keel of that same old craft. It has also come down to us that in the gray of

the morning the eloquent speaker set out for his home some two or three leagues to the southward. It had been raining all night, and as dozed on the luxurious cushions of his carriage, he was finally troubled by a dim impression of a continual fording of streams. Becoming a little anxious for his elegant equipage, he called at last to the coachman to know what in - the name of goodness he was about, and was informed that there had been a great "fresh," and

Soon an inside place grew quite uncomfortable, and was abandoned for a seat with the driverthe water rose higher, and higher—the road was lest—the horses became desperate—the driver, in catting them loose, was swept away, leaving his naster alone on the box, drenched with rain, and he from the keen blasts of a northeaster. Presently, says the tradition, he beheld the ark just set affoat, and bearing down towards him, and in a facetious manner, peculiarly his own, called out, Floating Menagerie, ahoy! can't you take in another half-drowned creature? Come, neighbor, throw out a line, for the sake of old times; you

know, I have a little interest in that ark, myself." But Noah, looking down from the deck, shook his venerable beard sadly, and replied, "No. neighbor, you wouldn't come on board when I wanted you - when I would have put the ark herself under your command-and now I can't accommodate you. I am sorry, for I did respect you once, but my orders are peremptory. Good morning-I admire your talents, but, you see the plank has been hauled in."

Then it was that the occupant of the coach-box, looking after the departing voyager, gave him gracious permission to "get along with his old ark," and pronounced his cool and philosophic opinion as to the inconsiderable nature of the approaching shower. Et voila tout.

A certain zealous old lady was once arguing strongly for woman's right to preach, when some one attempted to put her down, with a text from St Paul. "Ah," she said, "there is where Paul and I differ." So we may say of this little question of history, or sacred tradition-it is where we and the honorable Secretary differ.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL OF MR. CHASE.

The following is the River and Harbor Bill of Mr. Chase, proposed by him as an amendment to the Civil and Diplomatic Bill:

SEC. - And be it further enacted, 'That for the preservation, repair, and further prosecution of the public works hereinafter mentioned, the several sums specified in connection with each work,

For a breakwater structure at the harbor of Burlington, on Lake Champlain, \$15,000. For a breakwater structure at the harbor of Plattsburg, on Lake Champlain, \$15,000. For the improvement of the harbor at Whitehall, on Lake Chamment of the harbor at Whitehall, on Lake Cham-plain, \$10,000. For repairs and working of dredge on Lake Champlain, \$9,000. For improvement, of the harbor at Port Ontario, on Lake Ontario, \$15,000. For the improvement of the harbor at Oswego, on Lake Ontario, \$40,000; of the harbor at the mouth of Big Sodus Bay, on Lake Ontario, \$10,000; of the harbor at the mouth of Little So-dus Bay, on Lake Ontario, \$10,000; of the hardus Bay, on Lake Ontario, \$10,000; of the har-bor at the mouth of the Genesee River, on Lake Ontario, \$20,000; of the harbor at the mouth of Oak Orchard Bay, on Lake Ontario, \$10,500. For a dredge boat on Lake Ontario, \$20,000. For the improvement of the harbor at Buffalo, on Lake Erie, and the repair and extension of the sea wall thereat, \$50,000; of the harbor at Dunkirk, on Lake Erie, \$20,000; of the harbor at Cattarau-gus, on Lake Erie, \$15,000; of the harbor at Erie, on Lake Erie, \$40,000; of the harbor at Gowneant, on Lake Erie, \$15,000; of the harbor dus Bay, on Lake Ontario, \$10,000; of the har-Cunuingham's Bay, on Lake Erie, \$10,000; of the narbor Cunuingham's Bay, on Lake Erie, \$10,000; of the harbor at Ashtabula, \$15,000; of the harbor at the mouth of Grand River, on Lake Erie, \$15,000; of the harbor at Cleveland, on Lake Erie, \$20,000; of the harbor at the mouth of Black River, on Lake Erie, \$20,000; of the harbor at the mouth of Black River, on Lake Erie, \$20,000; of the harbor at the mouth of Black River, on Lake Erie, \$20,000; of the harbor at the mouth of Black River, on Lake Erie, \$20,000; of the harbor at the mouth of Black River, on Lake Erie, \$20,000; of the harbor at the mouth of Black River, on Lake Erie, \$20,000; of the harbor at the mouth of Black River, on Lake Erie, \$10,000; of the harbor at the mouth of Black River, on Lake Erie, \$10,000; of the harbor at the mouth of Black River, on Lake Erie, \$10,000; of the harbor at the mouth of Black River, on Lake Erie, \$10,000; of the harbor at the mouth of Black River, on Lake Erie, \$10,000; of the harbor at the mouth of Black River, on Lake Erie, \$10,000; of the harbor at the mouth of Black River, on Lake Erie, \$10,000; of the harbor at the mouth of Black River, on Lake Erie, \$10,000; of the harbor at the mouth of Black River, on Lake Erie, \$10,000; of the harbor at the mouth of Black River, on Lake Erie, \$10,000; of the harbor at the mouth of Black River, on Lake Erie, \$10,000; of the harbor at the mouth of Black River, on Lake Erie, \$10,000; of the harbor at the mouth of Black River, on Lake Erie, \$10,000; of the harbor at the mouth of Black River, on Lake Erie, \$10,000; of the harbor at the mouth of Black River, on Lake Erie, \$10,000; of the harbor at the mouth of Black River, on Lake Erie, \$10,000; of the harbor at the mouth of Black River, on Lake Erie, \$10,000; of the harbor at the mouth of Black River, on Lake Erie, \$10,000; of the harbor at the mouth of Black River, on Lake Erie, \$10,000; of the harbor at the mouth of Black River, on Lake Erie, \$10,000; of the harbor at the mouth of Black River, on Lake Erie, \$10,000; of the harbor Erie, \$20,000; of the harbor at the mouth of Black River, on Lake Erie, \$10,000; of the harbor at the mouth of Vermillion River, on Lake Erie, \$10,000; of the harbor at Huron, on Lake Erie, \$10,000; of the harbor at Huron, on Lake Erie, \$30,000; of the harbor at Monroe, on Lake Erie, \$20,000. For a dredge boat for Lake Erie, \$20,000. For the improvement of the harbor at Michigan City, on Lake Michigan, \$30,000; of the harbor of Chicago, on Lake Michigan, \$15,000. For a breakwater structure at the harbor of Waukegan, on Lake Michigan, \$15,000. For the improvement of the harbor at St. Joseph, on Lake Michigan, \$20,000; of the harbor at the mouth of the Kalamavo River, on Lake Michigan, \$10,000; of the harbor at Milwaukie, on Lake Michigan, \$20,000; of the harbor at Milwaukie, on Lake Michigan, \$20,000; of the harbor at Milwaukie, on Lake Michigan, \$20,000; of the harbor at Rucine, on Lake Michigan, \$10,000; of the harbor at Rucine, on Lake Michigan, \$10,000; of the harbor at Rucine, on Lake Michigan, \$10,000; of the harbor at Rucine, on Lake Michigan, \$10,000; of the

harbor at Southport, on Lake Michigan, \$15,000. For continuation of the surveys of the Northern and Northwestern Lakes, \$25,000. For the imshall lose the Appropriation bills.

Mr. Chase. I protest against any insinuation that there has been any violation of good faith on my part. I have been no party to any con-

tract made on this floor. I stand here as an in dividual Senator, independent of all your com pacts. I stand here to represent the interests of my State, deeply involved in the fate of the amend

ment which I have submitted.

Sir, it was objected to the River and Harbor bill now on the table, and by none more strenuously than by the Senator from Mississippi, that there were no estimates for many of the appropristions that it contained, and that some were ot national in their character. The support of a bill containing such items was denounced as in-consistent with the National Democratic platform. I am no great admirer of the Baltimore platform, or of any platform which will not pernit the exercise of the constitutional power o Congress for the improvement of our great in

land channels of commerce and navigation.

My amendment, Mr. President, is liable to none of those objections on the score of the want of estimates or want of nationality, which were so strongly insisted on by several Senators of this side of the Chamber against the bill now laid on the table. It is the House bill, originally reported last summer by the House Committee on Commerce, which was submitted to the Topo-graphical Bureau, and scrutinized item by item, and was the subject of the report made by Col. Abert, chief of that Bureau, to the House, last fall. I said, when I introduced it, that I had examined it, with the aid of the Chairman of the examined it, with the aid of the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce, (Mr. Hamiin.) and had compared it with that report item by item, and that it contained no object and no appropriation for which there was not an estimate and a recommendation from the Department of War. Every work provided for in it is important. Every appropriation proposed by it is properly sanctioned and recommended. Most of the appropriations, indeed, are not for new works, but for the preservation and repair of works long since begun, which, through the neglect of Government, have gone to decay and ruin. lect of Government, have gone to decay and ruin I cannot sit still when I think of the enormous waste of life, the vast destruction of property, an the incalculable inconveniences of every sort, experienced through this criminal neglect. heard, until the claims of the West in this re-spect shall be acknowledged and responded to.

MASTER AND PUPIL.

Colonel James Tappan, a venerable citizen of Gloucester, Massachusetts, now St years of age, recently addressed a letter to the Hon. Daniel Webster, reminding him that more than sixty years ago he (Mr. W.) was one of his pupils, when he taught school at "New Salisbury." The Gloucester News publishes Mr. Webster's prompt answer to his old friend and early teacher, and

remarks: "We doubt if any letter that Mr. Webster has written to public bodies, or any of the thou-sand great and noble acts of his life, reflect more credit upon him than this kind letter and gene-rous gift to his aged and unfortunate old schoolnaster." It is indeed a beautiful letter, alike honorable to the head and heart of the writer ; and, as the editor of the News remarks, "at a time when envy and malice are dealing blows from all quarand Pike Rapids, \$5,000. For completing the topographical and hydrographical survey of the delta of the Mississippi River, together with additional surveys, having reference to the overflowing of the Mississippi River, \$30,000. For a survey of the harbor at Mobile, \$5,000. For the ters at America's greatest statesman, when his public course is decried and execrated by political opponents and the basest charges are brought against his moral character," it sheds upon his name and character a fresh glory, that, long after his petty traducers shall be dead and forgotten, will remain undimmed in the hearts of his coun-

Here is the letter of Mr. Webster, and it. value and interest are enhanced by the fact that no allusion is made in it to an enclosed fifty dollar tions in the harbors on the coast of Texas. \$50,000. For the removal of Middle Rock, desig

WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 26, 1851. MASTER TAPPAN: I thank you for your letter, and am rejoiced to hear that you are yet among the living. I remember you perfectly well as a teacher in my infant years. I suppose my mother must have taught me to read very early, as I have never been able to recollect the time when I could not read the Bible. I think Master Chase was my earliest schoolmaster, probably when I was three or four years old. Then came Master Tappan. rded at our house, and sometimes I think in the family of Mr. Benajmin Sanborn, our graves. Mr. John Sanborn, the son Benjaman, is yet living, and is about your age. Mr. John Colby, who married my eldest eister, Susannah, is alse iving. On the "North Road" is Mr. Benjumit

who married he" North Road" is Mr. Benjamin living. On the "North Road" is Mr. Benjamin Punton, and on the "South Road" is Mr. Benjamin Pettingail. I think of none else among the living whom you would probably remember.

You have indeed lived a chequered life. I hope you have been able to bear prosperity with meck-ness, and adversity with patience. These things are all ordered for us, far better than we could order bread; we may pray for the forgiveness of sins; we may pray to be kept from temptation, and that the Kingdom of God may come in us, and in all men, and his will everywhere be done. Beyond this we hardly know for what good to supplie the Divine mercy. Our Heavenly Father knowourselves, and we are sure that his eye and his

I thank you again, my good old master, for your kind letter, which has awakened many sleeping recollections; and with all good wishes I remain your friend and pupil,

Daniel Webster. your friend and pupil, Mr. James Tappan.

I'r We have been favored by some curious genius with a remarkable correspondence, which, in view of that published above, may be styled, a remarkable coincidence. Because great men, however, think alike sometimes, it does not follow that they plagiarize from one another .- Ed-

SCHOOL-MARM AND SCHOLAR. AN INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

MISTER EDITUR : I have just got a letter from my old pewpill, Mister Jeremiah Swamscot, Esq.,

Justiss of the Peas, which I want you to lay afore the people, for it's high time they knowed somethin about his hidden vartues. I don't expect he'll like my exposin his privit letter, for he charged me not on no account to let it git into the papers-but he wants to see the proof, and says he hopes you'll accommerdate him with copies for general sirculation. No more at pres-Yourn to command,

BETSY SIMPKINS

MASHMEDDERS, March, 1851. DEAR AUNT BETSY: I'm obleeged to you for your friendly and pious epistle, and am rejoiced to hear that you are so much better of your ru matiz. I am glad you warnt afeard to write to me. I'm only a man arter all, and desire not to he puffed up by worldly prosperity. I remember you parfectly well, as one who taught my infant idees how to shute. But it's my opinion that nobody larned me to read. I suppose that readin was born with me, for I can't recollect the tim when I couldn't read the New England Primerand the very fust thing I was heerd to say was-

"In Adam's fall, we sinned all." I think that Granny Sims was my fust school narm, probably when I was a year or two old Then came Aunt Betsy. I remember your old notter-"spare the rod, and spile the child,

and you did lay on the birch. But I spose it was all for my good.

You boarded round, you know-sometimes with our folks, and sometimes with Deacon Cephas Billins, the bow-legged man. Most of the fammerlies in that deestrict is broke up, and changed some way. Mister Jededish Billins, son of the Deacon, is alive yit, and somewhere nigh-yes, I should say, jest about as old as you be. Mister Hiram Stebbins, who married one of my fust wife's relations, has gone to Californy. In East Parish is Mister Jacob Bigelow, and in West Parish is Mister Jacob Hubbell. I can't think of anybody else you'd care to hear about, except it be your old beau, Cap'en Jeshurin Leggit. I believe you broke his heart, for he's a single man to this day, and keeps a grocery store down on

Pickerel Pint. You've lived a humble sort of a checkered-aprox life, and I hope you have been able to bare advaraity with pashence. As for me, I have come on in the world amazingly. Sense I have ben a Justime of the Peas, Providence has been most marciful o me. My cups have run over. I set under my own grape-vines and ride in my own carryall. These things are ordered for us far better than we can order them for ourselves. I have larned to this revenue, the Protestant Archbishop of Cau-

thodox

Don't have any scroople about exceptin' it. The The fact is, I've lately decided an important case in a different way from what I meant to in the fast place-and this is a part of the consideration-a kind of a parquisit. We read that "the laburer is worthy of his hire." But who cares for ninepence, anyhow! You know I never was

I thank you agin, my good old school-marm, for your kind letter. It has waked up many sleepin' recollections. Do you remember Wattses pious cradle-hymn, and the excellent varse-

" Now I lay me down to sleep?"

My compliments to Mister Simpkins, your worthy husband. I am happy to hear that he and his noble sons stand by the Constitooshon. I may be induced to be a candidate for some office a leetle higher than a justisship. But on this subject ilentio profundo-which means, keep dark!

Hopin' that you will continue well, and wishin' you good corn, rye, and tater crops, I remain Your friend and pewpill,

JEREMIAH SWAMSCOT. J. P. P. S. Have you read my letter on the agriculturial interests, to the great Onion meetin'? It actilly drew tears.

THE EUROPEAN WORLD.

The manner in which Nicholas strives to shut out liberalism from his Dominions-The persecutions grounds on which Johnny bases his excellent opin on of himself-He wants more for his church, the best paid in the world-Her professions of State philanthropy are no more sincere than her church's claim to vital Christianity-More of her Indian policy-But 50,000 English hold the one hundred and fifty millions of Indians under her Government in subjection—The enormous salaries of civil functionaries there—The demoralized condition of the British army in India likely to lead to reforms New York, March 8, 1851.

To the Editor of the National Era:

By way of giving your readers something like just conception of the manner in which frontier identity is preserved even as late as in 1851, in Europe, I will mention that the frontier between Russia and Poland ceased to exist from the 1st of January last, (old style,) and that the Emperor has extended "Russia" without any barrier, to the frontier of Germany, on the Prussian side. Along the whole of that line a military custom guard is stationed already. This guard is kept up with excessive vigilance. At a distance of every eighth of a German mile there is a military station, where a guard is kept always under arms. At night a watchfire burns at each such station, and sentinels walk from one to the other, meeting each other about midway. They report to the officer at the station, and then return. Patrols of cavalry keep up a supervision over the sentinels, the latter being well flogged for permitting any one to cross the frontier on their beat. All persons failing to answer their challenge are fired on. In a late snow the guard followed footprints just as hunters follow the tracks of a wild animal, and each sentinel, across whose beat such tracks were found, received fifty blows, if he had failed to give the alarm or to fire on the intruder. All this is done with the view to prevent the access of thought-knowledge-among the subjects of the illustrious Nicholas. Verily, it costs money in these days to shut out the progress of liberalism, if the expensive precautions of the Czar be a fair exemplar.

threaten seriously the repeal of the Catholic emancipation act, has fizzled out in unmeaning three frivolous civil suits against Cardinal Wiseman, in which his adversaries appear evidently bent on trading before the courts of justice on the late unpopularity of the bull of the Pope conferring upon him a spiritual title with a local name. As yet, there is no telling whether that prejudice may not serve the place of evidence against "my Lord Cardinal Archbishop." To judge from the stubbornness with which well nigh all England has claimed for centuries that everything English is better than any thing foreign, I shall not be surprised to find Wiseman sadly harassed in the discharge of the Wiseman sadly harassed in the discharge of the in insisting on the practice of rules of como functions of his sacred office, by the finding of this time utterly unknown in that quarter. ignorant and self-conceited subjects of the Queen seated in jury boxes. He is the appointee of s foreign authority, which will probably prove sufficient with half the juries of the Kingdom to get a verdict against him, in any case in which he may be the defendant. You will recollect that for thirty years the demagogues of the Kingdom in and out of canonicals—scheming parsons and scoundrel politicians—had but to say "mounseer" to John Bull, to keep him leadable by the nose into debt to the verge of national bankruptcy. You must remember that to this day he glories in his Saxon ancestry, as though they were a breed of demigods under whose huge legs other men crept and crawled to find dishonorable graves, though history undeniably proves that they crouched like whipped spaniels at the feet of a handful of drunken Norman brutes. That, in fact, they were conquered quite as easily by the Normans, as the aboriginees of this country by our forefathers. They will never learn, it appears, the lesson of the wise-to know them-

Why, within 30 years, to be a radical in England, was to subject one's self to be hunted like a rat; and all know that, in freeing themselves from this liability, they acted on the suggestions of religious fanaticism, rather than at the demand of freedom or political wisdom. Even so late as last month, a Jew dealer having been falsely accused of inducing a youth to rob his employer, the Kingdom became so convulsed over the event as to threaten, through quite a number of newspapers, to get up an agitation for the enactment of laws to take away all political privileges enjoyed by persons professing the religion of the mother of our Saviour. Due investigation proved the accusation to have been maliciously and deliberately false. Yet all England continues to shout, "Down with the Jews!" This dogged sentiment of self-superiority it is, which makes the growth of sound liberalism so slow among the British masses, and its influence so slight on the foreign policy of the British Government. 1 can myself remember when, according to what one read in the English papers of the day, the terms "dissolute society," "Polish serfs," "frogeating Frenchmen," "German mysticism," and "Frenchified notions," were even more potent than they are now, though their use by politicians and the church does continue to sentence the Kingdom to hungry bellies and crippled trade. This, be it remembered, is in the face of the fact that, for her population, England is cursed with more criminals, paupers, and infidels, and has fewer persons in her limits who can read

and write, than in most of the Continental While England is thus governed by her reall; time-honored self-estimation, it is not wonderful that she should abuse the church of Rome roundly for daring to strike a blow at her church. By the bye, it is proposed to raise by voluntary subscription, four millions sterling per annum for the home clergy of the church. The demand is made to settle more curates, and to increase the pay of many of those already settled. Even though essayed in the name of the branch of the church of England notoriously well nigh starved,

it is supremely impudent. The aggregate paid to the clergy of the church of Rome, with her charge of 200,000,000 souls, is not so much as the English hierarchy receives with its congregation of 6,000,000, all told ! Of

ing here for an hour. I intend to say that it will be a hideous violation of good faith, if we take up that bill. We have agreed to take it up at a particular time; and if this attempt succeeds, we Ferhaps, my dear marm, you may be surprised ing strife between Protestants and Catholics; and Ma quotin' Scriptur at sech a rate, for you the latter, it will be remembered, not long since mayn't gemember me as given to religion, in any met his death in the streets of the French capiparticular way. But I've larned that piety is tal, a martyr to his Master's business literally. becomin' to a ruler - and then, I was always or He was killed in passing to and fro, the messenger of peace between brothers in arms, panting for each others' blood. But her church professions of religion are hardly a whit less mendacious than her vaunts of philanthropy; for her conquests are not better than those of buccaneers and highwaymen. Of these facts we have recent proof in the scandalons cruelty and glaring injustice of her dealings with the Dutch natives of the Cape, the Boers, and Caffres, in the paternal ravages of Brooke at Sarawan, and the horrors of Torrington's atrocities in Ceylon, where the innocent and unoffending blood is not yet dry on British sa-

English professions with English practice. We must, however, give her the poor credit of triumphing in nearly all her monstrous schemes of self-aggrandizement, which she does by setting at naught all the principles of love for the human race, of which she prates as being cherished almost alone by her, whenever assuming to interfere in the private affairs of other nations. India furnishes a striking illustration of the

great difference between her professions and practice. A few weeks since I gave your readers some account of the condition of things in that quarter, by no means exhausting the theme on that occasion. In that connection, permit me to add, that she has but some fifty thousand native born (English) subjects in her Indian Empire, all of whom, or very nearly all of whom, realize all of whom, or very nearly all of whom, realize enormous profits from the labors of the natives of that region. The French, Danes, and Dutch, within the last century, have been driven before her arms out of India. She has also overcome the Great Mogul, his deputy of Bengal, Hyder Ali's empire, and those of the Makratras and the Sikha. Indeed, from the Indus to the Berhampoon, and from Cape Cormoven to the Himmalayah mountains. tains, there are none of the millions of bitter enemies of Britain in that quarter, who dare meet s single British squadron in the field. Not a petty otentate among them dare raise his little finger of Britain's detriment. Of these fifty thousand Englishmen before referred to, many are civilians; nevertheless, owing to the utter disregard of their Government's lavish professions of philanthropy, they rule with a rod of iron over one hundred and fifty millions of outlandish and heterogeneous men, who pay into the British Exchequer a nett revenue of perhaps eighteen millions sterling. Much of this tribute is in the shape of salaries and military pensions, and the remainder, for the most part, consists of interest on commercial stock, mercantile debt, and mercantile pensions. England's standing army is one-fourth larger than it would be without her Indian possessions to guard and extend. She keeps, directly and indirectly, a native army above two hundred and fifty tho sand strong, officered partially only by English-men; and about a thousand Englishmen hold civil offices in India. There are three rich Sat-rapis, the holders of which are paid an annual aggregate of £55,000! The commanders-in-chief are almost as well paid; and she has there eight judges who receive from £4,500 to £7,000 per annum. The various governors, and the two commanders-in-chief have eleven councillors in all, who receive an aggregate of £98,000 per an-

Recent courts-martial developments prove that the subordinates (civil and military) in India, though paid in proportion to these enormous rates of their chiefs' salaries given above, fail to live ing unpaid-for wine, and riding unpaid-for hor-ses, until this abuse of running into debt has become so characteristic of the English army in India as to stamp it for the most demoralized corps now serving any European Government Sir Charles Napier, late commander-in-chief of the Indian army, has very recently published a grave lecture to the juniors of the service, in which he has proved (to the satisfaction of all but themselves) that, instead of being gentlemen, a large majority of them are swindlers, who, in civilized countries would be kept between the four walls of a prison, as such scoundrels should be. So long as they cheated only the Indian, just so long did these derelictions from the path of individual rectitude pass uncommented upon—for they were but following the example of their Gov-ernment, on a less scale. But having exhausted its, or to prey on English born merchants and tradesmen for the future. True to their nature state of the Indian army. It is to be hoped that the spirit of popular indignation now being concentrated against the morale of that branch of England's military service, may lead those who after all regulate the Government—the property-holders of the Kingdom—to realize that, if it is admitted that money, improvidently expended, does no good to those thus squandering it, after all India fails to be of substantial advantage to the British Exchequer. When this sentiment becomes common throughout the Island, British philanthropists will surely turn their attention to the amelioration of the Government in India, which will encourage reforms of all descriptions,

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 10, 1851. About a half million of dollars in specie were shipped from this port on Saturday last, for New Orleans.

Flour market without activity-\$4.43 a \$4.50 for common to straight State brands; Southern, \$4.62 a \$175; and some choice lots of Georgetown, \$487 a \$494; Genesee, \$481 a \$494 Corn meal, \$30614 a \$31214. Rye flour unchan-

Grain quiet, Genesce wheat, \$5.14; red, 98 cts a \$1.02. Corn 65 a 66 cents for mixed and yellow. Oats, 46 a 48 cents. Rye, 75 cents Provisions steady. Old mess pork, \$12 87. Ba con unchanged. Lard, 85% to 87% per pound.

Flour dull at \$4.43; some buyers are not willing to give this. Corn meal and rye flour un changed. Grain quiet. Red wheat, 95 a 99 cents; white \$1.02 a \$1.11. Corn without change, 60 cents for yellow. Oats, 42 a 46 cents. Rye, 70 cents.

Provisions are in steady demand. BALTIMORE, March 10, 1851.

Beef Cattle.-Prices ranging from \$3 to \$4 per 100 lbs. on the hoof, equal to \$6 a \$7.75 net, and averaging \$3.62 gross.

Hogs.—\$6.75 a \$7 per 100 lbs.

Flour and Meal.—The flour market quiet and dull. There were sellers of Howard street brands at \$4 3714, but no buyers.

Grain and Seeds.—Wheat is dull; good to prime red, 95 a 99 cents; and white, \$1 a \$1.12. Corn

quiet—white and yellow, 58 a 59 cents. Rye, 68 cents. Oats, 40 a 42 cents. Clover seed, \$5.1214 a \$5 25 for prime.

Provisions.—A steady demand. Old mess pork,

\$12 50 a \$12,871/2 -some holding at \$13. Bacon firm; prices unchanged. Lard, 8% a 91/4 cents. in barrels and kegs.

FROM THE CHEROKER COUNTRY.

Opinion of Dr. J. B. Randall on the Merits of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.
"MARIETTA, GA., February 14, 1849.

"We have been induced, in consequence of the benefits received from this medicine, to add our testimony in favor pleasure in stating that we have frequently used it ourself, and administered it to others, during the past year, in cases of obstinate coughs, colds, soremes of the cheat, &c., and always with the most happy result. We therefore cheerfully recommend to all afflicted with the above diseases, to TRY the Ruisson of Wild Cherry!

The New York Eccning Mirror says:

"Wistar's Balsam is still working wonders in curing the

most desperate pulmonary diseases We have not only witnessed its effects, but have seen a great many certificates all question. It was a custom among the early settlers of New England to drink freely of wild sherry tea in cases of colds and fevers. This ten was made by steeping the twigs norning and evening. The old Puritan Fathers used regard it as " the sovereignest thing on earth " for all sorts prepared by Dr. Wister is one of the rery best articles for Consumption that has yet been discovered. BT None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS

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now prepared and sold, Wholesale and Retail, only by RETH W. FOWLE, Boston, Mass., to whom all orders should be addressed, and for sale by his agents throughout

R. S. PATTERSON, Washington, D. C. FREDERICK BROWN, Philadelphia.

lishers, Clinton Hall, 131 Nassan street, New York. Office of the Water Cure and Phronological Journals.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED. HAVE just received and offer for sale a lot of these seeds, which I believe to be in every way reliable.

Texas for the express purpose of procuring good seed for his own planting.

His knowledge of the hedging business, and personal interest in the matter, are sufficient guarantee that every precaution has been used to select none but seeds of undoubted vitality, and that the proper care has been taken in their collection and preservation.

As I have no other seed on hand, purchasers can depend upon having their orders filled from this but; and I shall be pleased to furnish samples, by mail or otherwise, to all who desire to test its quality.

Printed directions for cultivation accompany each parcel sold

Northeast corner of Main and Lower Market March 13—9t streets, Cincinnati, Ohlo.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. ONTENTS OF No. 356 - Price, twelveand a hal

Jeents.
1. Philip Doddridge.—North British Review.
2. My Novel; or, Varieties in Euglish Life; chap. 13 to 9—Blackwood's Magazine.
3. Mr. Whitney's Pacific Kallway.—Morning Chronicle.
4. Flar, a Substitute for Cotton.—Ib.
5. Rise of the Military to Power.—Daily News.
6. Separate Judicial from Legislative Power.—Times.
4. Flitthay of Callfornia D.

Rirthday of California. - 1b.
Military Crisis in Europe - United Service Magazine With Short Articles, Poetry, and New Books.

WASHINGTON . December 27 ,1845

WASHINGTON, December 27, 1845.

Of all the Periodical Journals devoted to literature and science, which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me to be the most useful. It contains indeed the exposition only of the current literature of the English language; but this, by its immense extent and comprehension, includes a contraiture of the human mind in the utmostexpansion of the presentage.

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A SERIES of tweire or fifteen Original Pamphlets, of the national Pamphlets, of the national Pamphlets, of the national Original Pamphlets, of the national Original Pamphlets, of the national Pamphlets, or the touching the relations of man to nature, and of mankind among themselves in every sphere of life; and their aim will be to hasten the time when greater liberty, more equality, and a purer fraternity, will secure to all the highest harpiness of which they are individually capable.

Terms — Ten cents single number, one dollar per dozen, or one dollar for the series. Each number contains 32 pages, beautifully printed and nextly covered. Direct to March 13—6m L. A. HINE, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ON Sunday afternoon, March 9th, a Gold Breestpin, set with garnets and pearls in the form of a crescent, and having a chain and tassels. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at this office. March 13.

AGENCY FOR CLAIMS.

AGENCY FOR CLAIMS.

THE nudersigned, having had several years' experience in one of the public Departments of Washington offers his services to claimants for military and naval pensions, invalid pensions, bounty land, &c. His experience and practical acquaintance with the minor details of business transacted in the accounting offices, and his knowledge of the decirions made in the adjudication of claims, enable him to offer his services with the confider t assurance of procuring early and satisfactory action on all claims presented by &im. He will give his personal attention in the settlement of

He will give his personal attention in the settlement of all claims against the United States—such as expense intered in the organization of volunteers; accounts of recruiting officers; claims for horses lost or property destryed; privateer pensions; quartermasters, commissaries, and wagon macters' accounts; extra pay, back pay, rejected claims, and claims before Congress.

Nacal Pensions — In all cases where any officer, seaman, marine, engineer, fireman, or coal heaver, belonging to the United States may, has died in the naval service of a wound received, or disease contracted, in the line of duty, leaving a widow or minor children, there is more or less pension due, the amount depending upon the circumstances of each particular case

particular case

Mexican War.—In case of any officer or soldier, either of

Mexican War.—in case of any officer or soldier, either of the regular army or volunteers, who died in the service during the late war with Mexico, or after leaving the service, of wounds received or diseases contracted in said service, leaving a widow, or children under sixteen years of age, there is a pension due to such widow or children. It may be further stated, as a general rule, that in all cases where any officer of the regular army, or any officer or private soldier of the militia, including rangers, see fencibles, or volunteers, either in the war of 1812 or at any subsequent time, has died of wounds received in actual service, leaving a widow, or children under sixteen years of age, there is a pension due to such widow or children, or widow and children, as the case may be, if it has never been received.

Invalid Pensions -All officers and privates, whether of tovalid Pensions.—All officers and privates, whether of the army, navy, militia, or volunteers, who have been at any time disabled in the service by wounds received or disease contracted while in the line of duty, are entitled to pensions, the amount depending upon the rank of the invalid and the degree of disability.

In many of the public offices, and in the Pension Office particularly, there is a great number of suspended and re-jected claims, many of which could be established, if put in-to the hands of an efficient agent at the seat of Government, who is thoroughly sequainted with that branch of business. All letters addressed to A. M. GANGEWER, Washing

ernment, on a less scale. But having exhausted ton, D. C., (the postage being paid) making inquiries in the patience of the original dupe, they are obliging regard to claims, will be promptly attended to. Claims for

Persons writing to him in regard to claims, should communicate all the facts of the case, in as full a manner as possible. Especially, in all claims for pension, extra or bacs pay, or bounty lands, the name of the officer or soldier, the time and place of his enlistment, the company and regiment is which be served, the length of time he served, &c., should be fully stated.

He will send forms and instructions, when sufficient facts are communicated to enable him to determine what laws are spplicable to the case.

A. M. GANGEWER,

March 13, 1851.—6m

Washington, D. C.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. CONTENTS OF No. 357. - Price, twelve and a half

1. London in 1851.—Frazer's Magazine.
2. New Nation on the Pacitic.—Dublin University Mag

ine.
3. Letter from Humboldt — Daily Advertiser.
4. Duelling in England.— The Times.
5. Southey and the Quarterly Review — Examiner.
6. Historio Certainties.— 1b.
7. Elizabeth Harrett Browning's Poems — 1b.
8. Latimer and Ridley.—Blackwood's Magazine.
9. Remains of Arthur Henry Hallam. — North icrine.

10. Samuel Lover, - Dublin University Magazin

Poetry. New Books. Short Articles.

Washington, December 27, 1845. Published weekly, at six dollars a year, by E. LITTELL & CO., Boston

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The National Era and other periodicals are kept for sale. Feb. 13—1y G

THE FRIEND OF YOUTH. THIS new and attractive journal for Youth, edited by Mrs. Bailey, and published at Washington, can be ha at the Boston Agency for the National Era, 3 Cornh i Price, by mail, 50 cents a year; delivered in Boston, fre postage, 75 cents.

GEORGE W. LIGHT, Nov. 25.

3 Cornhill Boston.

Hours of Departure of the Passenger Trains.

FROM Washington at 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. daily, and 9 A. M. daily, except Sunday.

From Baltimore at 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. daily, and 9 A. M. daily, except Sunday.

T. H. PARSONS,

Jan. 9.

JAMES BIRNEY AND CHARLES C. PEIRCE, BIRNEY & PEIRCE, Attorneys at Law and Notaries

JAMES BIRNEY, commissioned to take depositions, as nowledgment of deeds, and to administer on he and affirm tions, by appointment of the Governors of Connecticut Indiana New York

Office, No. 114 Main street. WATER POWER FOR SALE OR RENT.

WATER POWER FOR SALE OR RENT.

A COMMODIOUS building in New Brighton, Beaver
A county, Fennsylvainia, heretofore used as a woollen
factory, 40 by 35 feet, and three stories high, with abundance of water power. The water power is one of the most
eligible on Beaver Falle, and the wheels and motive power
are new. The whole concern is not surpassed in the advantages it offers for manufacturing.

Nome dwelling-houses handsomely situated, and water
power and town lots, for sale in the same place; a farm and
lots of land in the vicinity; also, a few town lots on the
conal, in Allegbemy oit; and also, 220 acres of land, partially improved, of excellent quality, in Hilladale county, Michigan. Inquire of

A. W. TOW MSKND,

Real Estate Agent.

New Hrighton, Penn. 1st mo. 24, 1861.—Feb 6. CALIFORNIA PASSENGER OFFICE. No. 179 Broadway, New York.

THE United States mail steamers leave New York on the lith and 25th of every month; through in 35 days. Cir-culars containing important information sent grafts to or-ter. Everybody is invited to send for one. ARD WANTED.—Cash pold for corn, mast and

Jan 20. 35 Water street, near Walnut, Cinelanati, O NEW LINE OF REGULAR PACKETS.

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GROTE'S HISTORY OF GREECE First American from the second Landon Edition

By Groupe Grove, Fro. JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., of Boston, announce to the Literaff and to the Trade that they have in press the great work of Mr. Grote, of London, The History of Greece, in 10 volumes.

The first volume, containing Legendary Greece and Green History to the reign of Pisietralus at Athens, 18 THE DAY PUBLISHED. DAY PUBLISHED.

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This work is considered by literary men, both in this country and Europe, one of the most thorough and learned histories to be found of any country, in any language.

Orders from the Trade solicited.

Feb 13—4c.

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NEW J.INE for 26th of March, May, July, September, and November, Through in 35 days, Passage secured, by early application, in cabin for \$225; second cabin, \$220; steerage, only \$150. Information circulars sent gratis to order. Office, 179 Broadway, New York.

Feb 27-38 ARNOLD BUFFUM & CO.

ADAMS HOUSE, BOSTON, MASS, REGULATIONS.

GENTLEMEN are requested to enter their names upon the Register, at the Office, immediately upon their arrival.

Gentlemen taking rooms will be charged from the time

their names are entered, and ne deduction will be made for absence, unless notice is given at the Office Gentlemen are requested, on leaving their rooms, to lock the doors, and deposite the keys at the Office. Geutlemen who desire washing done are requested to in-form the clerk, stating the time they wish the same re-

form the clerk, stating the time they wish the same returned.

Private parlors and fires, with all meals and lunches sent to rooms, will be subject to an extra charge.

Guests inviting friends to the table will please give notice at the Office before seating them.

Gentlemen are requested not to smoke in any of the halls of apartments above the Office.

Kegular boarders will be presented with their bills monthly. No deduction will be made for absence less than one week; and it is expected that notice will be given of the same, at the time, to the clerk.

Our patrons will confer a favor by giving notice of any inattention or disorder in the establishment.

The Adams House is to be conducted upon the principles of Temperance, and all habits of drinking, gaming, or of otherwise immoral character, are prohibited upon the premises.

Social worship, in which all are invited to participate, will be attended every evening in the drawing room, at a quart past nine, the hour indicated by the ringing of the gong. Dec. 12—oly DANIEL CHAMBERLIN

FRIENDS' ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE. THIS Institution is situated in a pleasant and healthy part of the country, about five miles north of the city of Philadelphia. It is under the eare of Dr. Joshua H. Worthington, Superintendent, and William and Mary D. Birdial, Steward and Marton, and is visited weekly by a Committee of the Managers.

The Asylum was founded in the year 1813, by members of the Society of Friends, with a view of affording to those afflicted with insanity the domestic comforts usually found in a private family, combined with kind and efficient moral and medical treatment.

Application for the admission of patients may be made either personally or by letter addressed to

reonally or by letter addressed to CHARLES ELLIS, Clerk of the Eoard of Managers, No. 56 Chestnu street, Philadelphia, or to WILLIAM BETTLE, WILLIAM BETTLER, Serretary of the Committee on Admissions, No. 14 South Third street, Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTI-

MORE RAILROAD, WINTER SCHEDULE. Three Fast Lines to Philadelphia, Daily, (except Sundays) FARE IN EACH, THREE DOLLARS.

On and after Monday, 2d December, the mail and passenger trains to Philadelphis will be run as follows, vir:

Morning Mail Train, stopping at way stations, will leave the Company's New Depot, President street, at 9 o'clock, daily, (except Sundays,) through in five and a half hours. To this train a second class cer will be attached, the fare in which will be two dollars, and the ticket for which must be procured in the office before starting, as none can be sold in the car.

which will be two dollars, and the theat for New American produced in the office before starting, as none can be sold in the car.

Express Tyain, stopping only at Havre de Grace and Wilmington, through in four and a half hours, will leave the Depot, President street, daily, (except Sundays.) at it o'clock, A. M., reaching Philadelphia in time to connect with the evaning line for New York. Passengers leaving Washington in the 9 o'clock, A. M., train will thus be enabled to reach New York by 9 in the evening.

Night Mail Train, stopping at all the regular stations on the road, will leave the President street Depot every night at 9 o'clock—being the only line on Sundays.

Returning, the trains will leave Philadelphia, respectively, at half past S A. M., 3 P. M., and half past 10 P. M., arriving in Baltimore about 2 P. M., half past 7 P. M., and 5 A. M.

NOTICE.—Tickets for the above lines must be procured risk, and passengers are expressly prohibited taking any-thing as baggage but wearing apparel. Fifty pounds allow-ed each passenger.

A. CRAWFORD,
Baltimore November 29, 1850—Jan. 9.

Agent.

REGULAR LINE. New York, Alexandria, Washington and Georgetown Packets. QCHR. FAIRFAX, C. Penfield, master.

One of these vessels will sail from New York on Saturda; f each week, (or oftener,) during the business season; and

S. SHINN & SON, Alexandria. F. & A. H. DODGE, Georgetown. A NEW ROUTE TO PITTSBURG.

Via the Baltimore and Susquehanna and Pennsylvania Radroads. A N express train of cars will leave Calvert station daily with the United States Mail from Washington and Baltimore at half past 8 o'clock, A. M., connecting with the fast line on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Middletown, at 1, P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at half past 1, P. M., to din-

ner.

The train leaves Harrisburg for the West at 2, P. M., arriving at Hollidaysburg at 8, P. M. At this point passen gers have the option of taking either the ears to Johnstown, thence by packet boats, or stages direct from Hollidaysburg to Pittsburg.

Tickets will be sold to the following points by the train, to

harge to Calvert station.
Jan 9. ROBERT STEWART, Ticket Agent. THE NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED

THE ships composing this line are—
The ATLANTIC, Captain West
The PACIFIC, Captain Nye.
The ARCTIC, Captain Luce.
The BALTIC, Captain Constack.
The ADRIATIC, Captain Grafton.

The ADRIATIC, Captain Grapton.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passangers are unequalled for elegance or comfort.

Price of passange from New York to Liverpool, \$130. Exclusive use of extra-size state rooms, \$325 and \$500. From Liverpool to New York, £35.

An experienced surgeon will be attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING New York. From Liverpoo January 22 January 22 February 5 February 19

or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS,
No. 56 Wall street, New York, or to
BROWN, SHIPLEY, & CO.,

Liverpool.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, builton, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lating are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

RCP After the first of April next, the rate of freight by the above steamers from Liverpool will be materially reduced.

Jan 2. A LARGE number of earnest friends of Freedom, diseat-issed with the present condition of the party press, and desirous of having an organ which shall set forth, temper-ately but fearlessly their sentiments and principles, have come forward and contributed, each one his mite, to a fund for that purpose.

for that purpose.

That fund has been placed in the hands of Trustees, who will publish in the city of Boston, on the first day of January, 1851, a new daily paper, to be called

THE COMPASS, nd continue to publish the same every morning, except sunday. It will set forth the principles of the FREE SOIL PARTY.

but it will be truly a Free Paper, and not the bond servant of any cause, or any party, except that of Freedom, Truth, and Humanity. The Pole Star to which it will ever point will be the Right but the Right of All.
It will recognise the obligations of law, the necessity of order, and the duty of peace and good will to all men.
No pains or expense will be spared to make it a good Daily Paper—a commercial, political, and literary paper, worths of the men who create it, and whose sentiments it will rep-

resent.

The names of the editors will be announced bereafter.

The price of the Daily will be five dollars; of the Weekly, two dollars—always in advance.

Subscriptions and applications for advertisements received, for the present, at No. 5 Water street.

Further particulars hereafter.

S. G. HOWE. WILLIAM JACKSON, F. W. BIRD, JOHN P. JEWETT,

NEW YORK TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, BRANCH OF W. T. JENNINGS & Co., NEW YORK

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THE subscriber still continues to conduct the branch of
A the above establishment, where he has on hand a large
assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, which will
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York.
Also on band, a large stock of Overcouls, Sath, Frock,
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gentlemen may be fitted with a fashionable soft without delay.

WALTER HOWE.

and Northwestern Lakes, \$25,000. For the improvement of the harbor at Dubuque, on the Mississippi River, \$20,000; of the harbor at St. Louis, on the Mississippi, River, \$50,000; of the harbor at Havre de Grace, in Maryland, \$20,000; of the harbor at New Bedford, Massachusetts, \$10,000; of the harbor at Provincetown, Massachusetts, \$4,500. For the improvement of the harbor at Wilmington, North Carolina, and a resurvey of the Cape Fear River below Wilmington, and for the survey of the harbor at the mouth of New River, below Jacksonville, North Carolina, \$10,000. For the improvement of the harbor at Bridgeport, Connecticut, \$10,000. For the im-provement of the harbor at Savannah, and the naval anchorage near Fort Pulaski, \$50,000. For the construction of a breakwater structure at Stamford Ledge, in the harbor of Portland Stamford Ledge, in the harbor of Portland, Maine, \$20,000. For the improvement of the harbor at Falmouth, Massachusetts, between Buzzard's Bay and Vineyard Sound, \$4,500. For the improvement of the harbor at Providence, and the removal of a rock in Saukonnet River, Rhode Island, \$5,000. For the improvement of the harbor at Newcastle, Delaware, \$15,000. For the improvement of the harbor at Newcastle, Delaware, \$15,000. For the serve embracing the Box of Newark, New Jersey, embracing the Box of Newark, and the Killer sey, embracing the Bay of Newark, and the Kills ward of the mouth of the Bay, \$15,000. For the improvement of the harbor at Port Penn, Delaware, or Reedy Island, at the discretion of the Secretary of War, \$5,000. For the completing of the removal of the sand shoal in Pamlico River. below Washington, North Carolina, \$5,000. For the continuation of the Delaware breakwater, \$50,000. For the improvement and further sur-vey of the harbor at Baltimore City below the Port Warden's line, and the Patapsco River from the said Port Warden's line to the mouth of said river, \$20,000. For the repair and preservation of the harbors on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean, \$20,000. For the removal of obstructions to the navigation of the Hudson River below Watervliet, \$75,000. For the removal of the obstruc-tions to the navigation of the St. Clair River, con-necting the upper and lower lakes, \$40,000. For the improvement of the Ohio River above the Falls at Louisville, \$80,000; of the Mississippi River, the Ohio River below the Falls at Louisville, and the Missouri and Arkansas Rivers, \$240,000; of the Red River, \$80,000. For the repair of the dam at the head of Cumberland Island, in the Ohio River, \$50,000. For the improvement of the harbor at Stamford, Connecticut, \$5,000; of the harbor at Manitowac, in the State of Wisconsin, \$10,000; of the harbor at State of Wisconsin, \$10,000 Sheboygan, in the State of Wisconsin, \$10,000 of the upper and lower rapids of the Mississipp structing the navigation of Cobsock Bay, near Falls Island, below the port of Pembroke, on the coast of Maine, \$5,000. For the improvement of the harbor at the mouth of Saginaw River, in improvement and further survey of the harbor at the mouth of Clinton River, on Lake St. Clair, in the State of Michigan, \$10,000. For the improvement of the harbor at Puttneyville, in the State of New Yea, on Lake Ontario, \$10,000; of the harbor at the mouth of Black River, in the

improvement and further survey of the harbor at Richmond City, Va, and the James River from For the construction of snag and dredge boats and discharging scows, for the removal of obstruc-

nated on the chart as "Rocky Buoy," in the har

State of Michigan, \$10,000. For a survey of the

harbor at Beaufort, North Carolina, with an esti-

mate of the cost and advantages to said harbor, of

connecting the River Neuse therewith, \$2,500 For the survey of the Mississippi River above the

Falls of St. Anthony, for the purpose of ascer-taining what improvements (and the expense thereof) can be made in the navigation at Sauk

bor of New Haven, Connecticut, \$6,000. SKETCH OF A DEBATE IN THE SENATE On Mr. Chase's Motion to Amend the Civil and Do

plomatic Bill by inserting certain Provisions for the Improvement of Rivers and Harbors. Mr. Chase. I wish to call the attention of the Senate to a very important amendment which I am about to submit. I think it quite obvious— Mr. Rusk. I claim the floor. I was on it, and

Senator from Texas.

Mr. Chase, (continuing) It must be quite obvious to every one that the River and Harbon Bill, which has been laid on the table and made the order for eight o'clock, cannot pass this body. I therefore submit a motion to amend this bill now under discussion, and will explain briefly the

proposed amendment.
It is the bill originally reported in the House

of Representatives by the Committee on Com-merce, providing for the improvement of Rivers and Harbors, modified by striking out every item not estimated for and sanctioned by the proper department. Assisted by my friend, the chairman of the Committee on Commerce, (Mr. Ham-lin,) I have gone over the whole, item by item, retaining every appropriation for which an esti-mate has been made, and striking out all for which estimates have not been made.

which estimates have not been made.

Mr. Hunter. Is that motion in order. We have just voted to lay that bill down, and I hope it will not be pressed upon us. I fear we shall lose the Appropriation bill. Mr. Chase. I think the Appropriation bills are in no danger. We have till twelve o'clock to consider them. The subject of the improvement of Rivers and Harbors is as important as any which can come before Congress. It is not at all unusual

to make appropriations of this sort in bills of this character. I submit the amendment, to come in after the clauses making appropriations for light

oses to amend the bill by inserting several sec tions consisting of nine pages.

Mr. Gwin. Is that motion in order?

The question was taken, and the decision announced against the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. Chase. The smendment has not been read.

Mr. Walker. I was on the floor before the decision was announced and called for the read.

Mr. Rusk. The decision was announced before the yeas and nays were called. Mr. Hunter. I call order. The decision ha en announced. The President. The yeas and nays were n lled for until after the Chair had announce

sion was announced, and called for the year

fore the Chair put the motion.

The President. The Chair did not hear the enator. Did the Senator from Wisconsin call for the yeas and nays before the question was Mr. Walker. Yes, sir; I was on the floor, and

Mr. Walker. I called for the yeas and nays be

made the call.

The President. If the Senator says he was Chair is bound to put the question again.

Mr. Bright. I hope we will proceed to conside the amendments to the Civil and Diplomatic bill, that they may be engrossed. Mr. Chase. I must say a word. As soon as I north Carolina called my attention to a particu-lar item in the bill; and while my attention was momentarily thus directed, the Senator from

Wisconsin called for the yeas and nays, and before I had time to turn round, the question was
propounded and the result announced, without
even reading the amendment.

The President. The Senator from Ohio did not ask to have the amendment read. The Chair stated there were various sections in the amend-

ment, consisting of nine pages. The Chair did not hear the Senator from Wisconsin call for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Chase. I hope the Chair will allow us to have the vote. I had addressed the Chair, and my having my attention turned for the moment by the Senator from North Carolina, was the cause of my not asking to have the amendment read before the vote was taken.

The President. The Chair has no disposition

to prevent the question from being taken by yeas and nays; and as the Senator from Wisconsin says he had asked for them before the question was put, the Chair will feel bound to call for them.

Mr. Rusk. I hope the decision of the Chair will stand as it was a second of the control of the chair will stand as it was a second of the chair will stand as it was a second of the chair will stand as it was a second of the chair will stand as it was a second of the chair will stand as it was a second of the chair will stand as it was a second of the chair will stand as it was a second of the chair will stand as it was a second of the chair will stand as it was a second of the chair will stand as it was a second of the chair will stand as it was a second of the chair will stand as it was a second of the chair will stand on the chair will stand

will stand as it was announced. If we squabble over this question, we shall never pass the bill The President. The Chair has decided.
The yeas and nays were ordered.
Mr. Atchison. It is true that the Senator from

Mr. Atchison. It is true that the Senator from Ohio was not a party to the understanding—I will not say the contract—by which the River and Harbor bill was laid aside temporarily; but it seems to me that he is violating the spirit of that understanding. This River and Harbor bill was to be laid aside till eight o'clock.

Mr. Chase. This is not the same bill at all.

Mr. Atchison. It amounts to the same thing. I hope the Senators from Kentucky and Tennessee, who are parties to that understanding, will vote against this amoundment.

Mr. Foote. Mr. Provident—
Several Senators. Let us have the vote.

Several Senators. Let us have the vote. Mr. Foote. I shall be heard. I have been call-